


MEMORANDUM

TO: Council, AP and SSC Members

FROM: Clarence G. Pautzke
Executive Director 

DATE: November 28, 1989

SUBJECT: Foreign Vessel Permits

ACTION REQUIRED

Review foreign vessel permit applications and recommend restrictions and conditions as necessary.

BACKGROUND

A. Status of Joint Ventures in 1989

The 1989 joint venture catch in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands is being managed by NMFS to produce a total catch of 611,639 mt. There were no joint ventures authorized in the Gulf of Alaska during 1989. The individual species apportionment was as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands</u>
Pollock	274,415 mt
Pacific cod	67,466
Yellowfin sole	172,678
Rock sole	34,605
Other Flatfish	55,000
Arrowtooth flounder	2,700
Greenland turbot	200
Squid	75
Other species	<u>4,500</u>
TOTAL	611,639 mt

This year's projected catch is a significant reduction from 1987 and 1988 joint venture harvests when catches of 1,282,784 mt and 1,484,110 mt were taken, respectively. The 1989 pollock JVP apportionment includes the special 10,000 mt allocation to Poland awarded by the Administration for democratic reforms occurring in that country. A recent news article summarizing this decision is provided for your information as item C-6(a).

B. Joint Venture Requests for 1990

The Council has received joint venture applications from Korea, the U.S.S.R., Poland, China, and Iceland totalling 759,780 mt (item C-6(b)). The requests identify six major species or species groups for target fisheries: pollock, Pacific cod, yellowfin sole, flatfish, Atka mackerel, and Other species. Additional information and the original permit requests will be in a reference notebook at the meeting.

According to the Council's policy on joint ventures (item C-6(c)), requests are evaluated on a country basis and all joint ventures fish from a common pool for target species whether or not demand exceeds supply. On a voluntary basis, or at the request of the Council, nations have supplied additional information on catch, use of U.S. support services, purchases of U.S.-processed products, and trade. No specific requests for information were made of foreign nations this year. However, China has provided a summary of their 1989 effort to promote trade with the U.S. and it is provided as item C-6(d).

The Council will need to review each country's request for joint ventures and determine if any special permit conditions should be placed on vessel permits. The Permit Review Committee may have recommendations for Council consideration on this matter.

C. Projected JVP by Area and Species

In prior years, the Permit Review Committee has forwarded for Council consideration a table of projected JVP by species and management area. This year, JVP will likely be determined based on where surpluses exist beyond DAP needs. Given the 1990 JVP requests, it is also likely that the JVP requests will exceed any surplus available. The Committee will have the benefit of reviewing the Council's preliminary 1990 TACs and DAP figures when developing its recommendations. The final determination of JVP will be made in full Council session after DAP is set.

D. Foreign Vessel Violations Summary

Item C-6(e) summarizes all foreign vessel seizures in the past five years as well as any case with a civil penalty of \$10,000 or more paid or assessed during 1989.

E. Foreign Fisheries Summary

There were no directed foreign groundfish fisheries within the EEZ off Alaska during 1989. For 1990, there have been no specific groundfish requests for total allowable level of foreign fishing (TALFF) allocations.

Joint Venture Requests (mt) by Country for 1990

Country	Pollock	Pacific cod	Atka Mackerel	Yellowfin Sole	Flatfish	Other	Total
ROK	324,900	40,100	21,500	108,100	23,700	7,980	526,280
USSR		30,000		60,000			90,000
Poland	40,000		14,000	5,000			59,000
China		5,000		25,000	20,000		50,000
Iceland	<u>1,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>34,500</u>
TOTAL	365,900	105,100	37,200	199,900	43,700	7,980	759,780

1990 THE LIST OF JAPANESE VESSELS (FISHING VESSEL)

	VESSEL NAME	IRCS	PERMIT NO.	FISHERY / ACTIVITY					Additional Information		
				BSA	COA	SMA	NVA	VOC	a)	b)	c)
1001	CHIKUZEN HARU	JJCS	JA-90-0199	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1002	TAKACCHO HARU	JPBU	JA-90-0291	2.4	2.4		2.4				0
1003	YAMATO HARU	JBCF	JA-90-0339	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1004	BIKUZEN HARU	JOSD	JA-90-0340	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1005	KIYAJIMA HARU	JXAB	JA-90-1540	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1006	KOYO HARU NO.3	JNBW	JA-90-0224	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1007	KOYO HARU NO.3	JUXF	JA-90-0343	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1008	CHIYO HARU	7JOD	JA-90-0157	2.4	2.4						0
1009	TENYO HARU NO.2	JETD	JA-90-0332	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1010	TENYO HARU NO.3	JFJO	JA-90-0333	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1011	TENYO HARU NO.5	JCVB	JA-90-0334	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1012	TENYO HARU	JCEC	JA-90-0352	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1013	ZUIYO HARU NO.3	JKFO	JA-90-0331	2.4	2.4						0
1014	AKEBONO HARU NO.77	JAMH	JA-90-0157	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1015	AKEBONO HARU NO.31	JBUU	JA-90-0305	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1016	AKEBONO HARU NO.3	7KIH	JA-90-0105	2.4	2.4						0
1017	AKIYO HARU NO.115	JKYK	JA-90-1153	2.4	2.4						0
1018	AIAN HARU NO.158	JLII	JA-90-0228	2.4	2.4						0
1019	AIAN HARU NO.188	JAFV	JA-90-0553	2.4	2.4						0
1020	AKURYUO HARU NO.118	JKFI	JA-90-0564	2.4	2.4						0
1021	AKUROO HARU NO.88	JKSA	JA-90-0231	2.4	2.4						0
1022	AKUROO HARU NO.28	JBXG	JA-90-0565	2.4	2.4						0
1023	AKINICHI HARU NO.38	JBRI	JA-90-0563	2.4	2.4						0
1024	AKISHIN HARU NO.22	JHGO	JA-90-0286	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1025	AKISHIN HARU NO.26	7JRH	JA-90-0569	2.4							0
1026	AKIYORI HARU	JDHJ	JA-90-0342	2.4							0
1027	AKIKUBU HARU	JCTA	JA-90-0330	2.4	2.4						0
1028	SOGA HARU	JFTB	JA-90-0337	2.4	2.4			2.4			0
1029	AKIYU HARU NO.18	7IWH	JA-90-1175	2.4	2.4						0
1030	AKIYU HARU NO.1	JHGA	JA-90-1452	2.4	2.4						0
1031	AKIYU HARU NO.66	7LQC	JA-90-0222	2.4	2.4						0
1032	AKIYU HARU NO.58	7LGR	JA-90-0543	2.4	2.4						0
1033	AKIYU HARU NO.87	7LPO	JA-90-0198	2.4	2.4						0
1034	AKIYU HARU NO.27	7XVC	JA-90-1170	2.4	2.4						0
1035	AKISHIN HARU NO.3	JGKX	JA-90-0192	2.4	2.4				0	0	0
1036	AKISHIN HARU NO.1	JGCS	JA-90-0225	2.4	2.4				0	0	0
1037	AKISHIN HARU NO.21	7LHI	JA-90-0525	2.4	2.4				0	0	0
1038	AKIYOSHI HARU NO.38	JECK	JA-90-0304	2.4	2.4				0	0	0
1039	AKIYU HARU NO.51	JITV	JA-90-1173	2.4							0

- a) to process fish in the EEZ received in the internal waters of a State;
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- c) to conduct support and supply activities in the EEZ with U.S. vessels.

1990 THE LIST OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS (HOKUTEN-TRAWL GROUP)

	VESSEL NAME	IRCS	PERMIT NO.	FISHERY/ACTIVITY				Additional information		
				BSA	GOA	NWA	WOC	a)	b)	c)
1040	TOMI MARU NO. 51	JDPH	JA-90-1197	2.4	2.4					
1041	TOMI MARU NO. 55	JBCE	JA-90-1171	2.4	2.4					0
1042	TOMI MARU NO. 81	JDOI	JA-90-1192	2.4	2.4					0
1043	TOMI MARU NO. 82	JDOS	JA-90-1193	2.4	2.4					0
1044	KAIYO MARU NO. 28	7JYJ	JA-90-1544	2.4	2.4			0		
1045	KAIUN MARU NO. 65	7LVY	JA-90-2010	2.4	2.4			0		
1046	YAMASAN MARU NO. 102	JAPB	JA-90-1185	2.4	2.4			0		
1047	FUKUYOSHI MARU NO. 58	JFUO	JA-90-1536	2.4	2.4			0		
1048	KOEI MARU NO. 15	JKJI	JA-90-1396	2.4				0	0	0
1049	DAIKICHI MARU NO. 1	7KLV	JA-90-1198	2.4	2.4			0	0	0
1050	DAIKICHI MARU NO. 5	JGUX	JA-90-0187	2.4	2.4			0	0	0
1051	DAIKICHI MARU NO. 51	JFUK	JA-90-0484	2.4	2.4			0	0	0
1052	FUKUCHIYOH MARU NO. 11	JFUT	JA-90-1537	2.4	2.4			0		
1053	RIYUHOH MARU NO. 51	JFZE	JA-90-1572	2.4				0		
1054	TEISHOH MARU NO. 68	JKPA	JA-90-1547	2.4				0		
1055	SHINEI MARU NO. 63	8LWF	JA-90-1196	2.4				0		
1056	FUKUHOH MARU NO. 78	JKLY	JA-90-1548	2.4				0		
1057	YOSHI MARU NO. 38	JMQT	JA-90-0229	2.4				0		
1058	ANYOH MARU NO. 15	7KJI	JA-90-0104	2.4	2.4			0	0	

1990 LIST OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS (NORTH PACIFIC LONGLINE GROUP)

	VESSEL NAME	IRCS	PERMIT NO.	FISHERY/ACTIVITY				Additional information		
				BSA	GOA	NWA	WOC	a)	b)	c)
1059	TOMI MARU NO. 88	JLKO	JA-90-0612	2.4	2.4					0
1060	SHINKOH MARU NO. 11	7KKO	JA-90-0119	2.4	2.4					
1061	ANYOH MARU NO. 22	JIXS	JA-90-0622	2.4	2.4					

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				BSA	GOA	SNA	NVA	WOC	a)	b)
2001	HOJIMA HARU	JHEU	JA-90-1096	2	2	2	2	2		
2002	RISHIRI	JJLN	JA-90-0027	3	3					0
2003	SHIMYO HARU	JQUE	JA-90-0074	3	3			3		
2004	YONTEI HARU	JFHG	JA-90-0978	3	3					00
2005	EPYOH HARU	7LHK	JA-90-0086	3	3			3		00
2006	KAIYO HARU	JGTT	JA-90-0088	3	3			3		
2007	ETSUYOH HARU	JPFI	JA-90-0089	3	3					00
2008	BANYO HARU	JAHU	JA-90-0089	2	2			2		00
2009	KEIYO HARU	7JLY	JA-90-0102	3	3			3		
2010	KIHYO HARU	7KFF	JA-90-0103	2	2			2		00
2011	EIYO HARU (B)	7LIZ	JA-90-0109	2	2			2		00
2012	SHUNYO HARU	JQHX	JA-90-0136	3	3			3		
2013	OHYO HARU	JBAB	JA-90-0158	3	3			3		
2014	TAISETSU HARU	JAGS	JA-90-0193	3	3			3		
2015	HEKIFU	JCIX	JA-90-0190	3	3					00
2016	KARUI HARU	JAYB	JA-90-0223	3	3					00
2017	TOKACHI HARU (B)	JQBE	JA-90-0359	3	3			3		
2018	HAKUYO HARU	7KXO	JA-90-0570	3	3			3		0
2019	KEIFU HARU	8KRX	JA-90-0572	3	3			3		0
2020	CHOYOH HARU	JATP	JA-90-0574	3	3					0
2021	SUIYO HARU	JIVT	JA-90-0575	3	3			3		0
2022	SUNBIRD	JLJO	JA-90-0576	3	3					0
2023	YAGISHIRI	JJNS	JA-90-0581	3	3					0
2024	SEIYOH HARU	7JUG	JA-90-0583	3	3					0
2025	TOKUJO HARU	7KAU	JA-90-0593	3	3					0
2026	ISHIKARI HARU	7KZN	JA-90-0595	3	3			3		0
2027	SIYO HARU	7KZK	JA-90-0598	3	3			3		0
2028	KOHFU HARU	JEVO	JA-90-0641	3	3			3		0
2029	SHOKEH HARU	JLLK	JA-90-0930	3	3					0
2030	TOKYO REEFER	JQCS	JA-90-1135	3	3			3		0
2031	SEKI REX	JHDH	JA-90-1148	3	3			3		0
2032	KYOKUSHIN HARU	JEOH	JA-90-1161	3	3			3		00
2033	SHOYO HARU (B)	JHQG	JA-90-1563	3	3					00
2034	HIYO HARU	JRBU	JA-90-2025	2	2			2		00
2035	REEFER FRESH	JLYK	JA-90-2028	3	3			3		
2036	SHOUTOKU HARU	7JID	JA-90-0028	3	3	3	3	3		
2037	TAKUYO HARU	7JFR	JA-90-0029	3	3	3	3	3		
2038	YASAKA REEFER	7JPK	JA-90-0052	3	3	3	3	3		
2039	IZUHO REEFER	7JQF	JA-90-0053	3	3	3	3	3		
2040	KASHIMA REEFER	7JPU	JA-90-0054	3	3	3	3	3		
2041	KASUGA REEFER	7JQD	JA-90-0055	3	3	3	3	3		
2042	YOKO HARU	JFJE	JA-90-0087	3	3	3	3	3		
2043	SHOJU HARU	JIGT	JA-90-0134	3	3	3	3			
2044	HOKKAII HARU (B)	8JYE	JA-90-0922	3	3	3	3	3		
2045	DAIKOH HARU	7LDB	JA-90-0021	3	3		3			
2046	SKYLANX	JLVB	JA-90-0023	3	3		3			
2047	JATKAN HARU	JJLJ	JA-90-0033	3	3		3			
2048	SHIP SAKURA	JATH	JA-90-0153	3	3		3			
2049	SOUTHERN CROSS	JANC	JA-90-0158	3	3		3			
2050	SANVA FONTAINE	7KFI	JA-90-0590	3	3		3			
2051	ORION	7JVF	JA-90-0591	3	3		3			
2052	TOKURYU HARU	7JVT	JA-90-0592	3	3		3			
2053	ZUIFU	JCIB	JA-90-0646	3	3		3			
2054	SUOH	8LJX	JA-90-0893	3	3		3			
2055	PROENIX	JLFO	JA-90-0917	3	3		3			
2056	FALCON	JLGI	JA-90-0918	3	3		3			
2057	DOUGLAS	7JYU	JA-90-2029	3	3		3			
2058	YURISHIMA HARU	JDWO	JA-90-	3	3		3			
2059	KASHIYAGI HARU	JJSP	JA-90-0019	3	3	3	3	3		
2060	KIYOSHIMA HARU	JJFB	JA-90-0025	3	3	3	3	3		
2061	HIYOSHI HARU	JENH	JA-90-0075	3	3	3	3	3		
2062	AKISHIO HARU	7JLW	JA-90-0096	3	3		3	3		
2063	SAGAMI HARU	JADC	JA-90-0146	2	2	2	2	2		
2064	HANAZONO HARU	JALV	JA-90-0147	3	3	3	3	3		
2065	SHIDAKA HARU	JHAY	JA-90-0179	3	3	3	3	3		

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1990 THE LIST OF JAPANESE VESSELS (SUPPORT VESSEL)

VESSEL NAME	IACS	PERMIT NO.	FISHERY / ACTIVITY					Additional Information			
			BSA	GOA	SHA	NWA	VOC	a)	b)	c)	
2066	KOYO HARU	JIHZ	JA-90-0383	3	3			3			
2067	WORLD FONTAINE	JATE	JA-90-0588	3	3		3	3			
2068	KTSARAGI HARU	JLHV	JA-90-0929	3	3	3	3	3			
2069	KUROSHINA HARU	JNOU	JA-90-1582	3	3	3	3	3			
2070	SURUGA HARU	7JAJ	JA-90-2014	3	3	3	3	3			
2071	SHINTAKARA HARU	JAQV	JA-90-0946	2	2		2	2			
2072	SHINBUNGO HARU	JAUI	JA-90-0047	2	2		2	2			
2073	HOZAN HARU	JARE	JA-90-0194	2	2		2	2			
2074	ORION	JATC	JA-90-0642	2	2		2	2			
2075	KAIHO HARU	JHNN	JA-90-	2	2		2	2			
2076	TAISEI HARU NO.3	JIAJ	JA-90-0585	2	2	2	2	2		0	0
2077	TAISEI HARU NO.15	JHGR	JA-90-0205	2	2	2	2	2		0	0
2078	TAISEI HARU NO.87	8JLD	JA-90-1053	2	2	2	2	2		0	0
2079	TAISEI HARU NO.98	JHKE	JA-90-1054	2	2	2	2	2		0	0
2080	TAISEI HARU NO.52	8JIN	JA-90-1055	2	2	2	2	2		0	0
2081	TAISEI HARU NO.101	JHSB	JA-90-1144	2	2	2	2	2		0	0
2082	ORIENTAL CRANE	8KGD	JA-90-0184	3	3	3		3		0	0
2083	ORIENTAL EAGLE	JHGB	JA-90-	3	3	3		3		0	0
2084	YAYOI HARU	8KSD	JA-90-0018	3							
2085	CHITOSE HARU	7LKF	JA-90-0180	3							
2086	ATAGO HARU	JCEW	JA-90-0195	3							
2087	SHINASANI HARU	7JUO	JA-90-0578	3							
2088	TONIWA HARU	JHSY	JA-90-0631	3							
2089	SHINSHO HARU	JAXF	JA-90-0640	3							
2090	SAKAE HARU	JEFJ	JA-90-0847	3							
2091	HONAI HARU	7JNV	JA-90-0646	3							
2092	HANANASU HARU	JIQW	JA-90-0883	3							
2093	AKASHIA HARU	8KQF	JA-90-1156	3							
2094	OTOYA HARU	JAGR	JA-90-1538	3							
2095	MIYABI HARU	JQNX	JA-90-	3							
2096	TONOE HARU	JCVG	JA-90-	3							
2097	DAISHO HARU	JASH	JA-90-0035	3	3						
2098	NICHIYO HARU	JHIG	JA-90-1187	3	3						
2099	PALOMA	JBAX	JA-90-0998	3	3						
2100	HIKARI HARU NO.8	JEQT	JA-90-0142	3	3						
2101	KAZU HARU NO.8	JEQA	JA-90-0143	3	3						
2102	SINGAPORE FONTAINE	JJSL	JA-90-0586	3	3						
2103	HAKKO FONTAINE	JJLR	JA-90-0587	3	3						
2104	EBISU FONTAINE	JPSH	JA-90-0589	3	3						
2105	HAKKO BOOHERANG	JRED	JA-90-0881	3	3						
2106	SANUKI HARU	JPSE	JA-90-0915	3	3						
2107	KOTOKU HARU	8JQH	JA-90-1035	3	3						
2108	STARLING	JIRV	JA-90-0024	3	3	3					
2109	SEAGULL	JAUE	JA-90-0034	3	3	3					
2110	TOSHIN HARU	7JER	JA-90-0056	3	3	3					
2111	HABAH	JHFD	JA-90-0108	3	3	3					
2112	SHINVA HARU	8JDP	JA-90-0137	3	3	3					
2113	HOKUSHIN HARU	JRUK	JA-90-0138	3	3	3					
2114	KONEI HARU	JHVS	JA-90-0139	3	3	3					
2115	KATAR	JPIV	JA-90-0148	3	3	3					
2116	SHINMEI HARU	JKPY	JA-90-0207	3	3	3					
2117	WASHINGTON HARU	JKEG	JA-90-0227	3	3	3					
2118	SEISHIN HARU	JKPH	JA-90-0645	3	3	3					
2119	ARIZONA HARU	JKSA	JA-90-	3	3	3					
2120	DAISHO HARU	JASH	JA-90-	3	3	3					
2121	OREGON HARU	JKSL	JA-90-	3	3	3					
2122	FUJISHIO HARU	JJTP	JA-90-0594	3	3						
2123	FUKUSHIO HARU	7JLO	JA-90-1539	3	3						
2124	MATEKA LIMO	JICE	JA-90-	3	3						
2125	POHAI	JHJS	JA-90-0206	3	3						
2126	REEFER BEAVER	JKFA	JA-90-1145	3	3						
2127	ROKKO	7JJP	JA-90-0181	3	3						

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Administration OKs fish plan for Poles

U.S. Department of Commerce bypasses fishing groups with unprecedented move

By DAVID WHITNEY
Daily News reporter

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department announced Monday that it is granting Poland a special allocation of 10,000 metric tons of pollock from waters off the coast of Alaska.

The allocation is meant to reward democratic reforms in Poland.

But it does so by creating the precedent of the Bush administration overriding the practices of the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council in managing the fishery.

The council's practice has been to establish a quota for all foreign processors, without preference, working in joint-venture arrangements with U.S. fishermen.

The special allocation means that pollock that

would have been available to all foreign joint-venture operations, apportioned by whose U.S. partners catch the fish first, now will be limited to the Polish companies and their three U.S. contractors alone.

The joint-venture fishery was closed Nov. 19 by the National Marine Fisheries Service based on the expectation that the award to Poland would be made.

That closure came just three days before the comment period ended on the proposed Polish allocation.

It was not known Monday how many of the 16 comments received by the Commerce Department had favored the allocation. But several North Pacific fisheries associations had opposed

Please see Back Page, **FISH**

FISH ALLOTMENT: Commerce Department OKs special plan to benefit Poland

Continued from Page A-1

it, along with Washington Sen. Slade Gorton.

Three U.S. companies that have contracts to catch fish for the Polish fishing fleets stand to profit from the special allocation.

The principal beneficiary will be Alaska Joint Venture Seafoods Inc., which lobbied both the Bush administration and on Capitol Hill in favor of the preference.

One of the key partners in that operation is William D. Phillips, a Washington, D.C., lawyer who used to serve as top aide to Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens. The Republican lawmaker had written a letter to the Bush administration backing the 1989 Polish allocation.

Phillips could not be reached for comment Monday.

The two other companies — Profish Inc. and Alaska Pacific International — are based in Seattle. Neither of them was actively promoting the special allocation in Washington, D.C.

Poland originally had sought a special allocation of 25,000 metric tons of pollock. The country more recently informed the U.S. government that it wanted 10,000 metric tons for the remainder of 1989.

John H. Dunnigan, legislative affairs adviser for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, said that Commerce Department Undersecretary John Knauss

decided late Monday afternoon to grant Poland's request.

Dunnigan said Polish fishing companies were being granted a special permit to receive 6,500 tons of pollock caught by their U.S. partners from off the Aleutian Islands and 3,500 tons from the Bering Sea.

The latter allocation is dependent upon how much pollock is caught incidentally by U.S. fishermen harvesting yellowfin sole in the Bering Sea. Poland is automatically granted 1,100 tons of Bering Sea pollock, with the balance depending upon available stocks after the yellowfin sole fishery ends.

Dunnigan stressed that the Polish allocation ends Dec. 31, and that any pollock

that is not caught under the special allocation cannot be transferred into 1990.

"Our decision is for this one year only," Dunnigan said. "Whether we do anything next year will depend on whether it is asked for by Poland and the situation at the time."

The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council is to meet next week to begin deciding the availability of pollock stocks for joint-venture fisheries next year.

The Monday announcement was grim news to the Seattle-based High Seas Fisheries Association, which represents 26 domestic fishing boats that catch fish for foreign joint-venture fleets.

"This is discriminatory for not only the other joint-

venture market nations — Japan, the Soviet Union, Korea and others — but also for U.S. fishermen who do not have the freedom to market their fish to whom-ever they choose," said the association's executive director, Doug Gordon.

"The fishermen have been totally knocked out through this process called preference," he said. "I am worried about what this means for the future. Here we go with opportunistic people who can turn the process on its ear."

Gordon mentioned Phillips by name.

Phillips' company, Alaska Joint Venture Seafoods, hired a former State Department fisheries official to lobby the Bush administration

in support of the Polish allocation.

The company's lobbyist, Theodore Kronmiller, also had promoted legislation this fall on Capitol Hill that would have given Poland a special allocation of 50,000 metric tons of pollock and 40,000 tons of Pacific whiting, to be caught off the Oregon and Washington coasts, next year.

That legislation was not enacted by Congress.

Dunnigan said Poland will have to reapply for any special allocations next year and a decision will be based in large measure on how much fish the fisheries management council decided will be available for joint-venture operations.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Policy on Joint Ventures and Allocations*

General Policy. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council is responsible by law for assuring the conservation of fishery stocks off Alaska and fostering the development of the United States fishery for those stocks currently underutilized by this country, though they may be fully exploited by other nations. The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act allows the Council to equitably allocate harvest privileges, and the Council intends to use these allocations to increase American participation in underutilized fisheries consistent with the Act.

The Council believes it is in the greatest national interest for the resource to be harvested, processed, and marketed by U.S. industry. However, until the domestic industry can harvest, process, and market the available groundfish resource, the Council will allow joint ventures between Americans and foreigners that will increase U.S. participation in the utilization of these resources. Joint ventures generally are considered to be operations in which U.S. fishermen deliver raw fish to foreign processors at sea. Other forms of joint ventures are possible and will be appraised on their individual merits as they are formulated.

The Council will continue to give highest priority to target operations that are wholly American, and joint ventures will only be considered for groundfish species not harvested and processed totally by U.S. industry.

The Council intends that any country to whom a direct allocation is given must also be engaged in "over-the-side" joint ventures or the purchase of U.S. produced products. As fully-U.S. harvested and processed fisheries expand, TALFF and then JVP will be decreased toward the total elimination of foreign fishing and processing.

Joint Venture Permit Review Procedure. The Council will hold its review each December of all prospective joint ventures for the coming year. This will coincide with the Council making its final recommendations on apportioning available groundfish yields to Domestic Annual Processing (DAP: totally U.S. harvested and processed), Joint Venture Processing (JVP: U.S. harvested and foreign processed), and Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishing (TALFF: foreign harvested).

The Council must receive all permit applications for joint ventures at least two weeks before the week of the Council meeting. Applications must be complete and have been published in the Federal Register by Friday preceding Council meeting week. Review of applications not meeting these deadlines will be postponed until the next scheduled meeting of the Council. If necessary, the Council may request the Permit Review Committee to consider applications between regular Council meetings.

*Adopted by Council in June 1986.
(Amended September 1987; new language in italics)

All interested persons are invited to submit written and oral comments to the Council and its Permit Review Committee on all matters relevant to proposed joint ventures, including the extent to which various foreign nations meet the criteria listed in Table 1.

Joint ventures are expected to estimate their groundfish harvest needs as accurately as possible and to specify their needs by Council management area (e.g. Bering Sea, Aleutians, Western Gulf, etc.). The Council will compare these requests in aggregate with NMFS projections of JVP derived from industry surveys and will closely monitor attainment of joint venture goals during the season.

The Council's recommendations on approvability of permit requests and on permit conditions and restrictions will be forwarded to NMFS. The Council requests that NMFS respond in writing concerning final disposition of the Council's recommendations, with reasons for disapproval should that occur.

Basis for Recommendations. Groundfish operations which are legitimately wholly domestic in the harvesting and processing of our fishery resources and do not involve foreign flag vessels, fall under the Council's definition of DAP and therefore will not need permits. They will be given first priority in groundfish apportionments. Second priority is granted to operations involving foreign processing vessels and U.S. harvesters and other sectors of the U.S. industry.

The Council will use the criteria in Table 1 to appraise a country's joint venture requests relative to other nations and make its recommendations to NMFS. Other factors not listed may be considered also. The Council intends to give preference to those nations whose operations clearly evidence maximum U.S. industry involvement in all phases of the operation and which give strongest support to the development of the domestic industry for underutilized species.

The Council remains very concerned about the catches of pollock and other species of fish in the international waters of the Bering Sea and the impact those catches will have on the overall stock abundance, particularly as it relates to the setting of harvest quotas in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. Any nation receiving directed allocations or operating in joint ventures off Alaska will be expected to provide timely, accurate, and verifiable data on their past, present, and projected catches of pollock and other species from the international waters in question, and to cooperate whenever possible in international research programs on those stocks.

Company Bycatch Guidelines

All companies will fish from a common pool for joint venture target species whether or not demand exceeds supply. However, each company will have harvest guidelines for bycatch species as deemed necessary by the Council. The Council expects a company to voluntarily modify its operations to minimize further bycatch upon reaching its guideline limit. The Council will conduct a post-season audit of performance each December when developing recommendations for joint venture approval for the following year.

Report on Sino-U.S. Cooperation and Trade in Fisheries for 1989

It is generally believed that fisheries cooperation and trade between the United States and China were satisfactory in 1989 .

In 1989, the JV quota in BSAI was reduced compared to previous years. The period of JV in Spring season of this year only lasted seven days. This resulted in a considerable decrease in the quantity of JVP pollock available from the BSAI this year compared to that of 1988. It not only affected the U.S. fishermen's earning, but also lowered our fleet's revenue. However, the operation of hake fishing by JV in WOC was much better than last year.

We saw some development in the fisheries cooperation and trade between the United States and China in the past two years. It was reported that the Zhong Xing Group, consisted of Guangzhou Zhujiang Industry Co., China and Hong Kong Starry Co., invested in Kodiak Eagle Fisheries in the Spring of 1988 and profited in the same year. But profit was reduced this year due to premature closure of the flatfish fishery due to the bycatch limit for Halibut and the Exxon oil spill. The city of Dalian, China invested into an import/export business, named COSCO U.S. Inc. , which began operations in Seattle in late 1988. It's scope of business is to export and import fishery products. In the past year, this company has won initial success by establishing a fisheries trade channel between the United States and China.

From Sept. 22 to Oct. 9 of this year, a Chinese fisheries delegation visited San Francisco, Seattle, Philadelphia and Anchorage. During the course of this visit, the delegation was able to hold numerous meetings with industry representatives in which valuable contacts were made, information was exchanged, and concrete proposals were advanced. In addition, a JV contract has been signed. We feel this will be of great benefit to both sides, both now and in the future.

In March of this year, at the invitation of the U.S. Government, a Chinese fisheries delegation attended the conference of PACIFIC RIM FISHERIES held by the State of Alaska in Anchorage. During the meeting, the representatives of each country has passed on their experience, exchanged information and approached the subject of fish trade from different angles. It created favourable conditions for future development in fisheries cooperation and trade.

From January through the end of September of this year, the Chinese fishing trawler fleet spent more than \$9.21 million in the United States. The U.S. shipping companies have delivered 14,000MT of fish products processed on board of our fleet to other countries. 5000MT out of the 14,000MT were processed on the high seas in the Bering Sea. Our fishing fleet has shipped 5,546 MT products back to China this year, almost all of which was Yellowfin Sole and other flatfish.

During the 1989 joint venture season, our fishing fleet has twice rescued U.S. fishing vessels and fishermen from danger. In the Spring of this year, M/V Sisu happened to meet cold air and was frozen in the ice zone without power. One of our fleet, M/V Genghai, stopped working to pull out M/V Sisu and saved four fishermen's lives. Last September, a fisherman, Dariusz Mazowiecki on M/V Grande Dutch, was mortally wounded in the shoulder and bleeding badly. Death was expected at any moment. After receiving SOS, M/V Kai Chuang was sailed to Grande Dutch as quickly as possible. The doctor, Liu Qiengnian, on board of Kai Chuang and Third Mate, Xu Jianguo, in spite of their personal safety, dived from the vessel and swam to Grande Dutch under bad weather. As Doctor Liu gave emergency treatment to Dariusz Mazowiecki in time, this fisherman was saved. Through JV of these years, that promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the fishermen of the United States and China.

At the request of the NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center and the State government, our vessels are continuing to submit their catch figures, length frequencies and other statistics concerning our catch in the international waters of the Bering sea for 1988 and 1989.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service

P.O. Box 21668

Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

AGENDA C-6(e)

DECEMBER 1989

OCT 31

October 26, 1989

Mr. Clarence Pautzke
Executive Director
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 103136
Anchorage, AK 99510

Dear Clarence,

Enclosed is a summary of foreign violations prepared for your use during the foreign permit review process this December. In accordance with the guidelines, these cases include:

Any case with a civil penalty of \$10,000 or more paid or assessed during the previous permit year (since 1/1/89).

All seizures in the past five permit years (since 1/1/85). Repeat seizures by these vessels have also been listed.

This year we do not have any vessels that had two or more cases with civil penalties totalling \$10,000 or more paid or assessed during the two previous permit years (since 1/1/88).

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. CRAIG HAMMOND
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures

cc: OIL



1989 cases with assessed penalty of \$10,000
or more, or penalty paid \$10,000 or more:

Case
Number(s)

GAE CHEOG HO (KS-89-0112, 6MTO)

AK890233

Date of Violation: September 18, 1989

Violation: Fishing in a joint venture with the Soviet Union
within the U.S.-U.S.S.R. disputed zone without a
U.S. permit.

Vessel seized. Settled September 20, 1989 for \$152,500.00.

=====

KYUNG YANG HO (KS-89-0085, 6NBI)

AK890177

Date of Violation: August 8, 1989

Violation: Fishing in a joint venture with the Soviet Union
within the U.S.-U.S.S.R. disputed zone without a
U.S. permit.

Vessel seized. Settled September 20, 1989 for \$152,500.00.

Vessels seized within the last 5 permit years
(since 1/1/84) and vessels with repeat seizures:

Case
Number(s)

GOLDEN DRAGON NO. 1 (TW-85-0004, BVHY)

AK800011/AK850270

Seized February 1980

Violation: Underlogging catch by 20 percent.

Settled May 1980 for \$40,000.

Seized October 1985

Violation: Retention of prohibited species (halibut and
sablefish).

Settled October 1985 for \$85,000.

SHIN YANG HO (KS-86-0122, DTBC)

AK860280

Seized November 1986.

Violation: Master physically assaulted an NMFS observer,
tampered with the observer's equipment and records, sexually
harassed observer, and failed to allow observer to use
communications equipment.

Settled February 10, 1989, for \$220,000.00.

SHINWA MARU (JA-88-0137, 8JDP)

AK880006

Seized January 1988.

Violation: Receiving cargo from a U.S. vessel without a
joint venture permit.

Settlement pending.

ORIENTAL CRANE (JA-89-0184, 8KGD)

AK890045

Seized March 1989.

Violation: Conducting support operations in the territorial
sea off Alaska without the required permits.

Settlement pending.

WLOCZNIK (PL-89-0020, SQGD)

AK890105

Seized May 1989.

Violation: Fishing in the U.S. EEZ without a permit.

Settlement pending.

NOVOYELNYA

AK890082

Seized May 1989.

Violation: Fishing in the U.S. EEZ without a permit.

Settlement pending.

JOINT VENTURE REQUEST BY COMPANIES FOR 1990

JAPAN

COMPANY	AREA	POLLOCK	FLATFISHES	PACIFIC COD	TOTAL
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL, INC. /ANYO FISHERIES CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
UNITED PACIFIC FISHERIES, INC. /ESASHI GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA	BSA GOA				
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL, LTD. /FUKUSHIN SUISAN CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
WESTWARD TRAWLERS, INC. /HAKODATE KOKAI FISHERY CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
ALYESKA OCEAN, INC. /HOKO FISHING CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
NORTH FISH CO., LTD. /KAIUN SUISAN CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
UNITED PACIFIC FISHERIES, INC. /KAIYO GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA	BSA GOA				
KODIAK & WESTERN TRAWLER GROUP /KANAI ENYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA	BSA GOA				
KODIAK & WESTERN TRAWLER GROUP /KANAI GYOGYO CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL, LTD. /SHIBU PACIFIC FISHERIES, INC.	BSA GOA				
UNITED PACIFIC FISHERIES, INC. /KANEFUJI GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA	BSA GOA				
ALASKA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL, LTD. /KATO GYOGYO CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
ELIZABETH F INC. /KYOKUYO CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL, LTD. /HARUE SUISAN CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
NORTH FISH CO., LTD. /GOSHUKAISHA HARUYO SHOTEN	BSA GOA				
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL, INC. /HARUKEI CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
ALASKA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL, LTD. /HARUYO ZOSHEN TEKKO CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL, LTD. /MATSUBUN GYOGYO CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
NORTH FISH CO., LTD. /NAHINA GYOGYO CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
UNITED PACIFIC FISHERIES, INC. /HANSEI MARINE, LTD.	BSA GOA				
UNITED PACIFIC FISHERIES, INC. /NICHIRO GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA	BSA GOA				
NORTHERN DEEP SEA FISHERIES, INC. /NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA, LTD.	BSA GOA				
ELIZABETH F INC. /ONTORI SUISAN CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
UNITED PACIFIC FISHERIES, INC. /OHURA GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA	BSA GOA				
UNITED PACIFIC FISHERIES, INC. /SHINNICHI GYOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA	BSA GOA				
WESTWARD TRAWLERS, INC. /TAIYO FISHERY CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
NORTH FISH CO., LTD. /WAKKANAI KAIYO CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
ALASKA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL, LTD. /WATARAI SHOTEN CO., LTD.	BSA GOA				
PROFISH INTERNATIONAL, LTD. /SHINTARO YOSHIDA	BSA GOA				
TOTAL	BSA GOA	114,000 UNKNOWN	132,000 UNKNOWN	37,000 UNKNOWN	283,000 UNKNOWN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN
THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
FOR DIRECTED FISHING AND TO RECEIVE U.S. HARVESTED FISH (JV)
FROM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Government of JAPAN submits this permit application for vessels operating under its flag to fish within the exclusive economic zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species during the year 1990.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms and supplemental sheets describing any joint venture operation are attached to this application. The fisheries, species, and catch contemplated in this application for vessels of the JAPANESE flag are as follows:

Fishery	Species	Total Tonnage Requested For Each Species (MT)	
		Directed	Joint Venture
BSA	Pollock		114,000
	Yellow finsole		
	G. Turbot		
	A. Flounder		132,000
	Rock Sole		
	O. Flatfish		
	P. Cod		37,000
	POP		
	O. Rockfish		
	Sablefish		By-Catch
	Atkamackerel		
Squid			
Others			
GOA	Unknown		Unknown
NWA	Unknown		Unknown
WOC	Pacific Whiting		160,000
	P. Cod		
	POP		
	O. Rockfish		
	Flounders		By-Catch
	Sablefish		
	Jack Mackerel		
Others			

Submitted: _____

Date

Signature: Rikio, Sato
Japanese Fisheries Agency
Far Sea Division Deputy Director
Official's Title

Detailed Descriptions of the vessels and the methods of operation with U.S. vessels proposed for each fishery are attached as a supplement to this application.

Yes X No _____

DEC - 1 1989

October 19, 1989

Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld
Congressman John Miller
Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Brock Adams

RE: Priority Access for Polish Joint Ventures

Dear Congresswoman Unsoeld, Congressman Miller and Senators Gorton and Adams:

It has just come to our attention that the U.S. Department of State and the National Marine Fisheries Service are in the process of establishing a priority system which would give Polish motherships preferred access to the joint venture fishery for pollock and other fish resources in the U.S. EEZ off Alaska and elsewhere around the country. We are adamantly opposed to such a priority system for a variety of reasons, including the following:

First, there was absolutely no notice that such a priority system was even under consideration, and affected members of the U.S. fishing industry were given no opportunity to comment on the advisability or such a proposal before the issuance of the Federal Register notice announcing NMFS's intention to create such a preferred access system.

Second, for the past ten years, it has been standard practice for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to conduct a public review of all joint venture proposals before NMFS acted on the permit applications. The purpose of that review was to consider a variety of factors relevant to the determination of whether or not a specific joint venture permit should be granted. Those factors included, among others, the market implications of granting a particular permit. Had the current proposal been discussed in public, the undersigned companies which market pollock products in the United States would have opposed the proposal on the grounds that Polish pollock blocks, which are produced onboard highly subsidized processing vessels, are sold in the U.S. market at prices well below those at which U.S. product can be produced and sold. Those U.S. companies which produce and sell pollock products on the U.S. market have a difficult enough time competing with product from Polish vessels operating in the unregulated fishery in the donut hole without giving the same Polish motherships preferenced access to fish in our own waters.

Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld
Congressman John Miller
Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Brock Adams
October 19, 1989
Page 2

Unfortunately, in the instant case, the Polish request for preferred access was raised in an Executive Session of the last meeting of N.P.F.M.C. and did not go up for review by the S.S.C. or A.P. bodies for adjustment. The public was not aware of the issue and had no opportunity to comment on the proposal or express any concerns over it. We question whether it was even legal for the Council to review such a proposal in Executive Session.

Third, a "priority access" system such as that currently being proposed represents a significant departure from the way the JV fishery has operated over the past ten years. It has been the consistent policy of the Council not to allocate, much less prioritize, JVP among countries or JV companies. The system has always been one based on competition among fishermen and processors and not one of preferred or priority access. Any departure from a decade-long practice should come only after a thorough and open review of the issues and a full opportunity for affected parties to comment on the proposed changes.

Fourth, a "priority access" system effectively disenfranchises the majority of the U.S. fishermen who pioneered the JV fishery and who have long standing relationships with Korean, Japanese, Chinese, and Soviet joint venture companies. These very vessels spent the better part of this year tied to the dock as a result of dwindling amounts of fish available for JVP harvest. After suffering through the hardships imposed on their fleet as more and more of the available harvest has been taken by DAP operations, it would be adding gross insult to injury to take what little surplus there is available at the end of the year and to give it to a newly created "preferred class" of fishermen and processors.

Moreover, the manner by which this proposal would be implemented is highly questionable. For example, a pollock joint venture program is currently in process, having commenced on September 3 involving an estimated 50 U.S. owned and operated trawl catcher vessels and 15 foreign processing vessel from the nations of Japan, Korea, China, the Soviet Union, and Poland. On October 13, NMFS, Alaska Region in a letter (Attachment 1) to the JV industry made a determination that "the current DAP amount of Bering Sea sub area pollock is insufficient for DAP needs for the remainder of the year". (The JV industry had previously requested an "in-season" release to supplement the current JV quota after having made its determination that a DAP surplus was likely to exist.) Only five days later, on October 18, in a similar letter (Attachment 2) from the same NMFS office, NMFS stated that "(NMFS) has identified 17,000 mt of pollock in excess to DAP needs which will be reapportioned to JVP in 30 days to accommodate the Polish joint venture". Not only does this represent a denial of 17,000 mt to American catcher vessels who desperately need it, but in order to accommodate the 25,000 mt Polish request, the pollock JV program in process will likely have to be cut

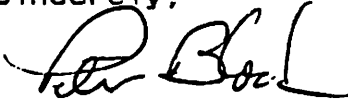
Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld
Congressman John Miller
Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Brock Adams
October 19, 1989
Page 3

short by 8,000 mt. So, 45 American JV trawlers will be denied an opportunity to fish on available JVP stocks so perhaps five (5) catcher vessels and a couple of Polish processors can operate. We believe this kind of arbitrary policy making will set a dangerous precedent at a time when the Americanization effort needs stability.

While we can understand the desire to assist the emerging democratic regime in Poland and to support economic growth and stability in the nation, such foreign aid should be underwritten by the U.S. taxpayers as a whole -- not one small portion of the U.S. fishing industry. Furthermore, in our efforts to promote the democratic process and more open system in Poland, the last thing we want to do is to subvert those principles at home.

We will have more to say on this issue as soon as we have a chance to find out exactly what is going on. In the meantime, please be aware that this took us totally by surprise, that it was handled behind closed doors and outside the spotlight under which the rest of the JVP and DAP industry has had to operate for years, and that it represents a significant departure from the way the JV fishery has been conducted in the past. Frankly, we are stunned by this whole process and disappointed that the Department of State and National Marine Fisheries Service chose to pursue this proposal without giving the affected industry an opportunity to comment on the proposal at the outset.


Sincerely,




Peter Block
Northern Deep Sea Fisheries



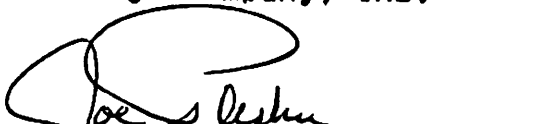
R. Barry Fisher
Midwater Trawlers Cooperative




Doug Dixon
MARCO
Marine Construction and
Design Company, Inc.



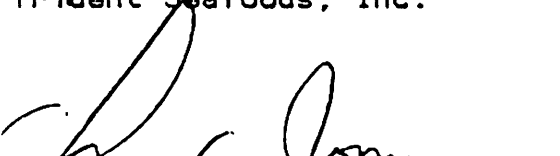
Doug Gordon
American Inshore Fisheries
Association




Joe Plesha
Trident Seafoods, Inc.



John Henderscheidt
Marine Resources Company
International



Chris Jones
China Pacific Ventures, Inc.

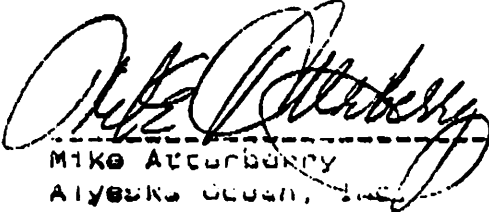


Jeff Thomas
Westward Trawlers, Inc.

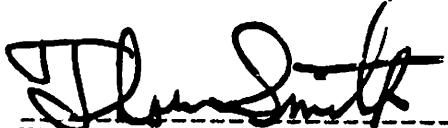
Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld
Congressman John Miller
Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Brock Adams
October 19, 1989
Page 4



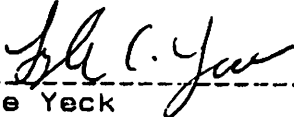
Bill Orr
Golden Age Fisheries, Inc.



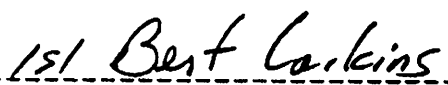
Mike Atcorbunny
Alaska Ocean, Inc.



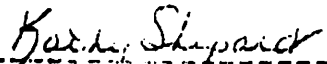
Thorn Smith
Alaska Trawl Fisheries, Inc.



Lyle Yeck
Yaquina Trawlers, Inc.



Bert Larkins
Alaska Factory Trawlers
Association




Kathy Shepard
Dona Joint Venture Fisheries




Bernt O Bodal
F/T Starboud



Konrad Uri
Highliners Association



Chris Blackburn
Alaska Groundfish Data Bank



Vern Hall
Rondys, Inc.

cc Secretary of State
Secretary of Commerce

CH9LTCN1/TXTFRAN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21688
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1688

DATE: October 13, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR: Joint Venture and Foreign Representatives

FROM: *Janet Smoker*
Janet Smoker, NMFS, Alaska Region

SUBJECT: Catch report for week ending October 7.

Catches were once again down compared to the previous week.

We have completed the partial DAP survey and analysis of third-quarter DAP performance and have concluded that the current DAP amount of Bering Sea subarea pollock is insufficient for DAP needs for the remainder of the year. We anticipate retaining most of the reserve for transfer to DAP. However, the Aleutian Island subarea pollock reserve and some excess DAP pollock may be made available to JVP shortly. If further information is available Monday I will attach it to the PSC report.

13-Oct-89

BERING SEA	TOTAL	OCT 7 WEEKLY	TO-DATE	QUOTA	REMAINDER
BERING SEA	SQUID	0.0	9.2	25.0	15.8
BERING SEA	YELLOWFIN SOLE	2600.2	135267.9	172678.0	37410.1
BERING SEA	FLOUNDER WD YFS	867.4	16174.2	35000.0	38825.8
BERING SEA	POLLOCK	25515.6	179453.8	267415.0	87961.2
BERING SEA	PACIFIC COD	1895.4	42064.5	67466.0	25401.5
BERING SEA	SABLEFISH	0.0	3.0	0.0	PSC
BERING SEA	ATKA MACKEREL	0.0	22.5	0.0	PSC
BERING SEA	POP	0.0	18.2	0.0	PSC
BERING SEA	ROCKFISH WD POP	0.0	14.0	0.0	PSC
BERING SEA	ARROWTOOTH FL	411.5	1709.5	2700.0	990.5
BERING SEA	OTHER FISH	462.3	3544.3	4000.0	455.7
BERING SEA	TURBOTS	22.6	41.2	200.0	158.8
BERING SEA	ROCKSOLE	456.7	16862.4	34605.0	17742.6
BERING SEA	TOTAL	32231.7	395184.7	604089.0	208904.3





513 Other Trawler	4.65
513 Y/R	1.30
514 Y/R	0.46
517 Other Trawler	0.81
521 Other W/TLMT	2.33
521 Other Trawler	5.29
522 Other W/TLMT	0.60

I will be out of the office until Friday. Halibut bycatch rates listed below are in kg/mc. If a category is not listed, either there will be no fishing by that category, or the rate was zero.

For your information, the U.S. State Department (on behalf of the Government of Poland) has requested that Poland be permitted to receive 25,000 mt of pollock during this fall joint venture season. NOAA/NMFS has filed a FEDERAL REGISTER notice, effective in 30 days, which through a revision to joint venture permits prohibits all other nations from receiving pollock in order to allow Poland to receive the remainder of the 25,000 mt. NMFS Alaska Region has identified 17,000 mt of pollock excess to DIP needs which will be reapportioned to JVP in 30 days to accommodate the Polish joint venture.

At the catch rate experienced the week ending October 7, the "other" secondary quota may already be reached. The Region intends to transfer enough of the Y/R secondary quota back to the "other" secondary quota to allow continued on-bottom fishing for pollock until the pollock directed fishery is closed. At recent catch rates, the pollock closure will occur before the end of the month.

During the fifth week of the fall joint venture fishery, the yellowfin sole/fishery (Y/R) fishery took 3.9 mt of halibut, and the "other" fishery took 54.3 mt of halibut. The remainder (as of October 7) in the Y/R primary quota is 199 mt and in the "other" secondary quota is 66 mt. High halibut bycatches were encountered by pollock bottom trawl fisheries in area 521 (see table below).

SUBJECT: PSC Report for week ending October 7.

FROM: Daniel Smoker, NMFS, Alaska Region
Daniel Smoker
MEMORANDUM FOR: Joint Venture and Foreign Representatives

DATE: October 18, 1989
W. J. ...

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 National Marine Fisheries Service
 P.O. Box 21068
 Alaska Division 88808-1068



OCT 18 '89 11:07 N.M.F.S. (507) 585-7131

**North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Alaska**

c/o Chairman and members of Council
Hotel Sheraton .

In December 1988, when you decided on the allocation of fishing quotas in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bearing Sea for 1989, we ("Jón Kr. Kristinsson and Associates, Iceland") were granted a quota for a joint venture.

Since then a company called the "Icelandic Deep Sea Fisheries (IDSF)" incorporated in Iceland, has entirely on their own decided to send their vessel the "ANDRI I" to utilize the quota allocated to "Jón Kr. Kristinsson and Associates"!

Due to those circumstances a few questions arise which I need to receive answers on, in order to clarify the situation:

- 1) Has there been any change in the application/the granted permission for a quota, since its allocation in December 1988?
- 2) What are the conditions the Council considers appropriate in order to accept changes in applications already dealt with?
- 3) Does the Council realize that "Icelandic Deep Sea Fisheries" and "Jón Kr. Kristinsson and Associates" are two totally unrelated companies?

The reason for my enquiry is that for quite a while I have spent time and money getting acquainted with harvesting and processing in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bearing Sea in order to establish a joint venture with US companies in Alaska.

During my frequent travels in the region I have become convinced of the mutual benefit of combining US fishermen's ability and Icelandic processing capacity.

The friendship I have already established with the hard working fishermen and people in Alaska convince me of their courage and honesty which makes them excellent representatives of the American mentality which we admire so much. It is no coincidence this nation is the first and foremost in the free world to promote the individual and his ability.

Unfortunately the people at "Icelandic Deep Sea Fisheries" seem to believe they are able to utilize a quota allocated to us, without our permission. In my mind I have doubt on the sincerity of those people and their worthiness of obtaining a fishing quota within US territorial waters. I assume I am not the only one in doubt.

Due to the circumstances that have risen and the fact that I am taking IDSF to the court of law, I feel obliged to notify the council of this procedure since it would be in best interest for the Council and the people of Alaska to avoid further communion with IDSF which I believe are now applying for a quota for 1990.

Reykjavik December 7th 1989.


Jón Kr. Kristinsson

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Alaska

c/o Chairman and members of Council
Hotel Sheraton.

Reykjavik, December 7th 1989.

I wish to notify you of that the vessel "ANDRI 1" which is operated by "Icelandic Deep Sea Fisheries"(IDSF) incorporated in Iceland, is entering United States territorial waters under the presumption that they have permission to utilize a quota allocated to "Jón Kr. Kristinsson and Associates" (Iceland) for 1989.

I strongly protest that this vessel will utilize our quota , since we have granted them no such permission and no agreement to this effect exists between us.

If IDSF is using our quota allocation as a cover to enter US territorial waters, they are doing so under false pretences and I wish to state my protest officially to you. If this proves to be the case, I have every intention to take them to the court of law.

Respectfully yours,

on behalf of *Jón Kr. Kristinsson and Associates,*


Mr. Jón Kr. Kristinsson

Encl.

c.c. U.S. State Department
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Alan Guimond
Mr. Theodore Kronmiller
Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Icelandic Ministry for Fisheries
Icelandic Embassy, Washington D.C.
Coldwater Seafood Corp.
IDSF, Board of Directors
Mr. Pétur Guðmundarson, IDSF lawyer